

Hillsborough Recorder

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTIES.

Vol. XLVII

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1868.

No. 2445.

TREATING A CASE ACTIVELY.

BY WALTER BROWNLOW.

I was once sent for, in great haste, to attend a man of respectability, whose wife, a lady of intelligence and refinement, had discovered him in his room lying senseless upon the floor.

On arriving at the house, I found Mrs. H— in great distress of mind.

"What is the matter with Mr. H—?" I asked on meeting his lady, who was in tears, and looking the picture of distress.

"I am afraid it is apoplexy," she replied. "I found him lying on the floor, where he had, to all appearances, fallen suddenly from his chair. His face is purple, and though he breathes, it is with great difficulty."

I went up to see my patient. He had been lifted from the floor and was lying upon the bed. Sure enough, his face was purple, and breathing labored; but somehow the symptoms did not indicate apoplexy. Every vein in his head and face was filled, and he lay perfectly stupid; but still I saw no indication of an actual or approach of congestion of the brain.

"Haven't he better be bled, doctor?" asked the anxious wife.

"I don't know that it is necessary," I replied. "I think if we will let him alone it will pass off in the course of a few hours."

"A few hours! He may die in a half an hour."

"I don't think the case so dangerous, madam."

"Apoplexy not dangerous?"

"I hardly think it apoplexy," I replied.

"Pray what do you think it is, doctor?"

Mrs. H— looked anxiously into my face.

I deliberately hinted that he might, possibly, have been drinking too much brandy; but this she positively and almost indignantly objected to.

"No, doctor. I ought to know about that," she said. "Depend upon it, the case is more deeply seated. I am sure he had better be bled. Won't you bleed him, doctor? A few ounces of blood taken from his arm may give life to the circulation of the blood in his veins."

Thus urged, I, after some reflection, ordered a bowl and bandage, and opened a vein, from which the blood flowed freely, and relieved him of about eight ounces of his circulating medium. But he still lay insensible as before, much to the distress of his poor wife.

"Something else must be done, doctor," she urged, seeing that bleeding had accomplished nothing. "If my husband is not quickly relieved he must die."

By this time several friends and relatives, who had been sent for, arrived, and urged upon me the adoption of some more active means for restoring the sick man to consciousness. One proposed blisters all over the body; and another a blister on the head; another, immersion in hot water. I suggested that it might be well to use a stomach pump.

"Why, doctor?" asked one of his friends.

"Perhaps he has taken some drug," I replied.

"Impossible, doctor?" said his wife.

"He has not been from home to-day, and there is no drug of any kind in the house."

"No, brandy?" I ventured the assertion again.

"No, doctor! No spirits of any kind, not even wine in the house," returned Mrs. H— in an offended tone.

I was not the regular family physician, and had been called in to meet the alarming emergency because my office happened to be nearest to the dwelling of Mr. H—. Feeling my position to be a difficult one, I suggested that the family physician had better be called.

"But the delay, doctor," urged the friends.

"No harm will result from it, be assured," I replied.

But my words did not assure them. However, as I was firm in my resolution not to do anything more for the patient until Dr. S— came, they had to submit. I wished to make a call of importance in the neighborhood, and proposed going—to be back

by the time Dr. S— arrived; but the friends of the sick man would not suffer me to leave the room.

When Dr. S— came, we conversed aside for a few moments, and I gave him my views of the case, and stated what I had done, and why I had done it. We then proceeded to the bedside of the patient. There were still no signs of approaching consciousness.

"Don't you think his head ought to be shaved and blistered?" asked the wife anxiously.

Doctor S— thought a moment, and then said:

"Yes, by all means. Send for a barber; and also a fresh fly blister, four inches by nine."

I looked into the face of Dr. S— with surprise. It was perfectly grave and earnest. I hinted to him my doubt of the good that mode of treatment would do; but he spoke confidently of the result, and said that would not only cure the disease, but, he believed, take away the predisposition thereto, with which Mr. H— was affected in a high degree.

The head of Mr. H— was shaved, and Dr. S— applied the blister with his own hands, which completely covered the scalp from forehead to occiput.

"Let it remain on for two hours, and then make use of the ordinary dressing," said Dr. S—. "If he should not recover during the action of the blister, don't feel uneasy. Sensibility will be restored soon after."

I did not call again, but heard from Dr. S— the result.

After we left, the friends stood anxiously around the bed side upon which the sick man lay, but though the blister began to draw, no signs of returning consciousness showed themselves; further than an occasional low moan, or an uneasy tossing of the arms. For full two hours the burning plaster parched the tender skin of Mr. H—'s shorn head, and was then removed. It had done good service. Dressings were then applied; repeated and repeated again, but still the sick man lay in a deep stupor.

"It has done no good. Haven't we better send for the doctor?" suggested the wife.

Just then the eyes of H— opened, and he looked with half stupid surprise from face to face of the anxious group that surrounded the bed.

"What in the mischief's the matter?" he at length said. At the same time feeling a strange sensation about his head, he placed his hand rather heavily thereon. "Heavens and earth!" He was fully in his senses. "Heavens and earth! what ails my head?"

For mercy's sake, keep quiet," said the wife, the glad tears gushing over her face. "You have been very ill. There, there, now!" And she spoke soothingly. "Don't say a word, but lie very still."

"But my head! What's the matter with my head? It feels as if scalded. Where's my hair? Heavens and earth Sarah, I don't understand this! What's my arm tied in this way for?"

"Be quiet, my dear husband, and I'll explain it all. Oh, be very quiet. Your life depends upon it."

Mr. H— sank back upon his pillow, from which he had risen, and closed his eyes to think. He put his hand on his head and felt it tenderly from temple to temple, and from nape to forehead.

"Is it a blister?" he at length asked.

"Yes, dear. You have been very ill. We feared for your life," said Mrs. H—, affectionately. "There have been two physicians in attendance."

H— closed his eyes again. His lips moved. Those nearest were not much edified by the whispered words that issued therefrom. They would have sounded very strangely in a church, or to ears polite and refined. After this he lay for some time quiet.

"Threatened with apoplexy, I suppose?" he then said, interrogatively.

"Yes, dear," replied his wife. "I found you lying insensible on the floor on happening to come into your room. It was

most providential that I discovered you as I did, or you would certainly have died."

H— shut his eyes and muttered something with an air of impatience; but its meaning was not understood.

Finding him out of danger, friends and relatives retired and the sick man was left alone with his family.

"Sarah," he said, "why in heaven's name did you permit the doctors to butcher me in this way? I am laid up for a week or two, and all for nothing."

"It was to save your life, dear."

"Save —!"

"Hu-u-sh! There, do for heaven's sake be quiet; everything depends upon it."

With a gesture of impatience, Mr. H— shut his eyes, teeth and hands, and lay perfectly still for some minutes. Then he turned his face to the wall, muttering in a low, petulant voice:

"Too bad! too bad."

I had not erred in my first and my last impression of H—'s disease, neither had Dr. S— although he used a very extraordinary mode of treatment. The facts of the case are these:

H— had a weakness. He could not taste wine nor strong drink without being tempted into excess. Both himself and friends were mortified and grieved at this; and they by admonition, and he by good resolutions, tried to bring about a reform. But to see was to taste; to taste was to fall. At last, his friends urged him to shut himself up at home for a certain time, and see if total abstinence would not give him strength. He got on pretty well for a few days, particularly so as the coachman kept a well filled bottle for him in the carriage house, to which he not unfrequently resorted; but a too ardent devotion to this bottle brought on this supposed apoplexy.

Dr. S— was right in his mode of treating the disease after all, and did not err in supposing that it would reach the predisposition. The cure was effectual. H— kept quiet on the subject and bore his shaved head on his shoulders with as much philosophy as he could muster. A wig, after the sores made by the blister had disappeared, concealed the barber's work until his own hair grew again. He never ventured upon wine or brandy again for fear of apoplexy.

When the truth leaked out, as such things always will, the friends of H— had many a hearty laugh; but they wisely concealed from the object of their merriment the fact that they knew anything more than appeared of the supposed illness.

MAGNITUDE OF THE WESTERN GRAIN TRADE.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser gives the following facts and figures regarding the enormous grain trade of the West, and its rapid increase:

The unparalleled development of the West in population and production will in the ensuing thirty years, give a trade between the West and New York, equal to upwards of \$8,000,000,000, to go through the canals when they shall be made sufficiently capacious for its accommodation. There will be this amount of trade aside from that by the railways. A canal boat of the size now navigating Erie canal, two hundred tons burthen, will carry as much as one railway train of twenty-five cars. From seventy to eighty boats of this class can be laden with grain and dispatched eastward every twenty-four hours. If the canals should be ignored and the entire business now done upon them should be transferred to the railroads, it would require four freight trains to be dispatched daily by the Central, and forty by the Erie, in addition to the business they are now doing.

THE EASTERN SHORE STRAWBERRY CROP.—During the week ending on Tuesday 55,735 pounds of strawberries were shipped from the depot in Princess Anne, Somerset county, to Philadelphia and New York. One farmer picked 2,688 quarts from an acre and a half, with an abundance left.

One thousand houses are tenantless in Chicago, and rents are troubling.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

FERTILIZERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

We have been favored with the following correspondence between a Committee of the late Agricultural Society and Prof. Kerr, the State Geologist. It speaks for itself, and we need do no more than call attention to it. The letter of Prof. Kerr is full of valuable information and suggestions, which are propos and timely. It establishes the fact that we have native fertilizers in abundance, to meet all the exigencies of our Agricultural condition and necessities:

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 12, 1868.

Prof. W. C. Kerr,

Sir:—The State Agricultural Society, at its last meeting, passed the following resolution, to-wit:

"Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to investigate the subject of producing fertilizers in this State, for sale to the farmers of the State at fair remunerating prices."

The object of the Society is, first, to ascertain whether the materials exist out of which fertilizers can be manufactured; secondly, to ascertain whether they can be produced in quantity and form as to compensate the manufacturer and remunerate the farmer.

Any information that you could give the Committee, at your leisure, upon this subject, would be gratefully received.

With much respect,

GEO. W. WHITFIELD,

D. M. BARRINGER,

J. L. BRIDGERS,

Committee.

Raleigh, June 10, 1868.

Geo. W. Whitfield, Esq., Hon. D. M. Barringer, Col. John L. Bridgers, Committee, &c.

GENTLEMAN:—I have not yet had time to give the subject of your communication the attention which its importance demands, having been wholly occupied with the survey of the Western section of the State. It is my purpose, in a few months, after completing the examination of that region, to take up, in detail, the study of the marls of the Eastern counties, and, in connection with them, to discuss the whole subject of our resources of fertilization in this State and the best methods of utilizing them. But it has occurred to me that it might be worth while, preliminarily, to call the attention of your Committee and of the Agricultural Society to some general considerations which must direct and limit our investigations and experiments in this direction.

Without going into the general subject of manures and the theory of their action upon the soil, it will be sufficient to state in general, that the principal problem of practical agriculture in our State and region is, how to restore and maintain the supply of lime and humus in our soils. This is so, partly because these are among the most important ingredients, and, at the same time, the most liable to exhaustion, and partly because, whatever method is adopted of supplying these, the other exhaustible elements are also restored incidentally.

The methods of supplying humus are mainly two: First, the plowing in of green crops; and, second, the direct addition of it in the form of stable manure, peat, muck, &c.

Lime may be restored directly, as lime, or in the form of marl or gypsum. And, still better, either or both of these may be composted with the peat, &c.

Since the process of improving soils by plowing in green crops, however advisable, will not readily nor speedily be adopted by our farmers, and since the quantity of stock in our region is and must long remain utterly inadequate to furnish a supply of stable manure, it is important to inquire whether there are other available sources of supply. The immense peat beds of our coast region will at once occur to you as capable of furnishing unlimited quantities for an indefinite period. In fact, there is enough to supply for one hundred years every acre of cultivated land within ten miles of a Railroad or navigable river.

As for lime, of course the marl-beds of the same region furnish an inexhaustible supply. The manufacture of lime for ag-

ricultural purposes ought to be at once a large and lucrative business. The soils of a very large proportion of the State, being of granitic origin, are generally very deficient in this most important element. It might be supplied to a large part of the eastern and middle sections of the State from the marls near the coast, which are often almost pure limestone. This is one manufacture that your Society could do well to encourage.

As to the matter of transportation of peat and marl to considerable distance, I have no doubt that much might probably be done in that way. Peat, air dried, loses from 3 to 4 of its weight. The marls of the coast are in many places rich enough in fertilizing ingredients, phosphate, potash, &c., to bear transportation (and where they are not, they might, in some cases, be concentrated by simple mechanical means,) over large districts, along the rivers in whose banks they abound, and in the line of the railroads, as is done so extensively in New Jersey.

But this is not the enterprise which I propose for your consideration. It is the utilization of these materials together with the waste from the fisheries of the Sounds and Rivers of the same section, for the manufacture of a manipulated manure, which may be profitably transported over the whole State, by water and rail. These fisheries, as you are aware, furnish thousands of tons of refuse and offal annually, which are now little better than thrown away.

Consider the composition of these materials: The marls contain, besides lime, which is the principal ingredient, iron, magnesia, phosphate of lime and organic matter, and some of them, also potash and soda.

Here is an analysis of a stone marl near Wilmington, given by Dr. Emmons: Silica 20 per cent., phosphate 5, magnesia 4, carbonate of lime 72, organic matter, &c., 2.

When the sand constitutes a large proportion of the marl, it may be separated by simple means, so as to concentrate the more valuable ingredients, as lime, potash, phosphates, &c.

The composition of peat may be stated (as an average of many analyses) to be as follows, viz:

Humus,	84.1 per cent.
Potash,	2 " "
Soda,	1 " "
Lime,	4.2 " "
Magnesia,	5 " "
Alumina,	1.0 " "
Iron,	3.1 " "
Sulphuric Acid,	1.3 " "
Chlorine,	1 " "
Phosphoric Acid,	6 " "
Silica,	4.4 " "

An analysis of the fish offal gives the following, viz:

In 120 parts, Oil,	20.0 per cent.
Other organic matter,	78.3 " "
Lime,	8.7 " "
Potash,	1.6 " "
Soda,	1.0 " "
Phosphoric Acid,	7.8 " "
Chlorine,	7 " "
Silica,	1.3 " "

Thus it is evident that by a judicious selection of marls and peats, (and the concentration of the former when necessary,) and the addition of fish offal, (and in some cases, if desirable, a small portion of guano and gypsum,) an unlimited quantity may be made of a fertilizer superior to most of the imported articles, at a trifling fraction of their cost, and capable of transportation to all parts of the State,—a fertilizer which, besides the principal ingredients, wanting in our soils, lime and humus, contains all the other elements of stable manure, or the best guanos.

Here, then, you have all the necessary materials in unlimited abundance, without cost, in immediate proximity to each other, on navigable waters, and connected with all parts of the State by railroad. It is not easy to see what better conditions could exist anywhere for a profitable enterprise of the kind you contemplate.

It will give me pleasure to aid you in any manner in furthering such an undertaking.

Very Respectfully,
W. C. KERR.

A COUNTERFEITER SENTENCED.—Cincinnati, June 17.—Charles Ulrich, the notorious counterfeiter of \$100 and \$500 bills, who has caused the government great trouble and expense, pleaded guilty to-day, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for twelve years. His conviction breaks up a powerful and dangerous gang of counterfeiters.

Advice received at Washington from Senator Grimes, of Iowa, say that his recovery is now impossible. His memory is rapidly failing, and his mind is becoming so weak that he complains of not being able to think.

Hillsborough Recorder.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
Wednesday, July 1, 1868.



All those indebted to this office for subscriptions, advertisements, or job work, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment. Our necessities require it, and our advanced age admonishes us of the propriety of settling up our affairs.

The Omnibus bill, as it is called, for the admission of the Southern States in the Union, returned to the House by the President with his objections, passed over the veto in the House by a vote of 105 to 30, and in the Senate by a vote of 35 to 8; and is therefore now the law.

Gen. Scott, Governor elect of South Carolina, has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature of that State on Monday next, the 6th instant, for the ratification of the 14th article.

An impression is prevailing in some quarters, we do not know upon what authority, that the President will, about the 4th of this month, issue a proclamation of general amnesty, embracing all classes excepted in former proclamations.

The Legislature of this State will, we presume, meet to-day in the capitol in the city of Raleigh, in pursuance to the call of the Governor elect; and as by order of Maj. Gen. Canby the oath prescribed by the act of 2d July 1863, has been suspended and the members allowed to take their seats upon taking the oath prescribed by the new State Constitution, no doubt a quorum will be present, and be enabled to proceed to business. The first business before them, after organizing, we suppose will be the ratification of the proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States—the 14th article—the Howard amendment, as it is called.

The Democratic National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States convenes in the city of New York on Saturday next, the 4th of July.

The attendance is expected to be unprecedentedly large. Over twenty thousand persons had already applied for tickets, while the room prepared is not calculated to hold more than eight thousand. So great is the crowd approaching that it is supposed that at least forty thousand will be disappointed.

THE CAROLINA FARMER.—We have pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the proposal of Wm. H. Bernard, of Wilmington, for publishing the Carolina Farmer, a monthly periodical devoted to the advancement of Agriculture in the two Carolinas. A well conducted publication of this kind is much needed, and the well known energy and industry of the publisher of the proposed work give assurance that we shall find much in it valuable to the farmer and agriculturist. We wish abundant success to the enterprise.

Mr. Wm. R. Clark, is the only authorized agent for Orange county, for the sale by subscription for the work entitled "the War between the States," by the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens. Those desiring to secure an impartial History, will do well to call on Mr. Clark, as the book will only be sold by subscription.

CONGRESS.

Messrs. McDonald and Rice, Senators elect from the State of Arkansas, were admitted to seats in the Senate on Tuesday of last week, and on Wednesday Messrs. Roots, Hinds and Boies were admitted to seats in the House.

Soon after being sworn in these delegates made application to the sergeant-at-arms for funds. The subject was referred by him to the Speaker, who decided that they were entitled to pay from the date of their election, March 18th, 1868.

They claimed, however, that the same rule should be applied in their case as had operated in the case of the Tennessee members, who were paid for the whole session of the Congress at which they were admitted. They therefore ask compensation from March 5th, 1867, when the Fortieth Congress met in special session. The Speaker would not take the responsibility of deciding as requested, and, as the question is a legal one, he referred the whole subject to the judiciary committee.

The Senate has approved a consular convention and an extradition treaty with Italy.

Vienna, June 24.—The Reichsrath has adjourned until the first of November. Before the adjournment Baron Beust assured the members that the threats of the bishops would not hinder a rigid enforcement of the law in regard to the confessional.

London, June 24.—Sunday next has been appointed a day of thanksgiving throughout Great Britain for the success of the Abyssinian expedition.

There are eighty negroes in the South Carolina House of Representatives.

THE VETO.—The President sent in Thursday a brief and manly veto of the omnibus bill purporting to admit Alabama and other States. The message refers to the veto of the Arkansas bill, similar in character and want of principle to this measure, and also refers to the views of the President repeatedly expressed in relation to the reconstruction acts, to which those measures are a sequel. To have gone over all this ground again would have been wholly idle and nugatory. This usurping and unscrupulous Congress racks nothing of the Constitution, and even if one were to rise from the dead to warn them they would not hearken to him.

We never supposed for one moment that the President would fail in his duty in this matter, or that by silence, allowing the bills to become laws by the expiration of the ten days, he would connive at, or appear indifferent to, this gross outrage on every principle of human right. The country will thank the President for the steadiness and courage with which he maintains the true principles of the Constitution. Nat. Int.

DAMAGES FOR THE LOSS OF A RIGHT ARM.

The case of Henry Byrnes vs. Maygers & Shaffer, which was on trial for several days of last week in the Superior Court, was ended on Monday, by the jury rendering a sealed verdict in favor of the plaintiff, awarding him the sum of one thousand dollars damages. The suit was brought to recover damages for the wrongful act of the defendants in permitting the use of defective and insufficient machinery in their iron foundry in Monument street, in which the plaintiff was employed, whereby he was caught in the works and sustained the loss of his right arm. It was argued by counsel before the jury, under instructions by Judge Dobbin, with the above result. Messrs. Allen B. Magruder and J. H. Handy counsel for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Brown and Brune for the defendants. A motion for a new trial has been entered by the defendants' counsel.

THE JOURNEY OF LIFE.—Ten thousand human beings set forth together on their journey. After ten years, one third, at least, have disappeared. At the middle point of the common measure of life, but half are still upon the road. Faster and faster, as the ranks grow thinner, they that remain till now, become weary, and lie down and rise no more. At three-score-and-ten, a band of some four hundred yet struggle. At ninety, those have been reduced to a handful of thirty trembling patriarchs. Year after year they fall in diminishing numbers. One lingers, perhaps, a lonely marvel, till the century is over. We look again, and the work of death is finished. Bishop Burgess.

London, June 24.—The text of the Papal allocution on the state of religion in Austria has been received. The Pope declares that the concordat should have been regarded by Austria as perpetual in effect, and he warns all persons who approve of the laws recently passed concerning the press, religious toleration, civil marriage and public education, to beware of the pains attached to violations of the sacred rights of the church. On the occasion of the delivery of this allocution the Pope announced a general pardon and amnesty to those who invaded the States of the Church last year, with a few exceptions.

Worms, June 24.—Extensive preparations are being made for the forthcoming celebration of the reformation and unveiling of the statue of Luther. The principal streets and squares and historic places are to be decorated with flags and triumphal arches. All Protestant denominations unite in the celebration. Crowds of visitors from every part of Germany are pouring into the city, and great numbers of foreigners, a majority of whom are Americans, arrive by every train. The Roman exiles at Perugia have sent congratulations to the managers of the festival.

The United States steamer Shawmut, commander Stone, six days from Cape Haytien, has arrived at Fortress Monroe, officers and crew all well. She reports that Salnave's Secretary of State, Delorme, had escaped with two hundred thousand dollars in gold, and left for Europe in a sailing vessel.

A WINDFALL.—The Newbern "Journal of Commerce" has the following paragraph: Our respected townsman, W. H. Pearce, Esq., was fortunate enough 23 years ago to rescue from drowning, at Bridgeport, Conn., a Hollander named Yond Youshien. For more than 32 years neither rescuer or rescued have heard of each other. Last night Mr. Pearce learned that he whom he had saved was dead, and had bequeathed to him a large estate of real and personal property in Brazil.

VICTORIA.—The cable dispatches announce a very spirited celebration in England, on the 20th, of the anniversary of the accession of her Majesty Queen Victoria to the throne of England. The event thus celebrated occurred June 20, 1837, when on the death of her uncle, William IV, without issue, the crowns of England and Hanover were separated, the former devolving upon the Princess Victoria, then in the nineteenth year of her age, and the latter, by virtue of the Salic law prevailing in Hanover, which excludes females from the crown, devolving upon the Duke of Cumberland, younger brother of the late king. The crowns of the two countries had before been worn by the same person since the accession of George I. in 1714. Queen Victoria was crowned in Westminster Abbey, June 28, 1838. On February 10, 1840, she was married to Prince Albert. When the possessions of the East India Company were transferred to the crown, in August, 1859, Queen Victoria was proclaimed Queen of Hindostan. From the very beginning her true womanly and domestic virtues and exalted purity of character have secured her the universal respect and confidence of her subjects. There is not, probably, a ruler anywhere who so lives in the hearts of a people as Queen Victoria in the love of the English. If her grief for the loss of her husband had not secluded her too much of late years from her people, their devotion would well nigh border upon idolatry. Her influence is salutary, no doubt, but it is her great statesmen in the cabinet and in Parliament that have made England greater and more prosperous than ever under the reign of Victoria.

A \$30,000 JOB.

The head clerk of a large firm in Charleston promised an old customer, one day, half a bale of Russian duck to be on hand precisely at one o'clock, when the man was to leave town with his goods. The firm had no ducks and the clerk went over to Boston to buy some. No finding a truckman, he hired a man to take it over in his wheelbarrow. Finishing other business, on his return to Charleston, the clerk found the man not half way over the bridge sitting on his barrow, half dead with the heat.

What was to be done? It was then half-past twelve, and the goods were promised at one. There was not a moment to lose. In spite of the heat, the dust, and his fine light summer clothes, the young man seized the wheelbarrow and pushed on.

Pretty soon a rich merchant whom the young man knew very well, riding on horse back, overtook him. "What," said he, "Mr. Wilder turned truckman?"

"Yes" answered the clerk. "The goods are promised at one o'clock, and my man has given out; but you see, I am determined to be as good as my word."

"Good good!" said the gentleman, and started on.

Calling at the store where the young man was employed, he told his employer what he had seen. "And I want you to tell him," said the gentleman, "that when he goes into business for himself, my name is at his service for thirty thousand dollars."

Reaching the store, which he did in time, you may be sure the high price set on his conduct made amends for the heat, anxiety, and fatigue of the job.

Keeping his word. You see how important it is regarded. It is one of the best kinds of capital a business man can have. To be worth much to any body, a boy must have a character for reliability; he must be depended upon. And you will like to know perhaps that this young man became one of the most eminent merchants of his day, known far and wide, both in Europe and this country. His name was S. V. S. Wilder, and he was the first President of the American Tract Society, which issues papers to the dear children of the land.

Child's Paper.

INTERESTING RELICS.—In an oak stump, not far from Richmond, Ky., a black ebony casket, badly decayed, was recently found, which had been, evidently, deposited there by Daniel Boone himself. In the box were twenty-three English coins of the denomination of half crowns, a plain, round silver medal, marked "D. B." and eight gold Spanish doubloons, of the date of 1779. There were several articles of cutlery, among them a silver-handled Spanish stileto with "Boone" carved on it in awkward characters, and a cup and saucer, made of elf, beautifully figured. A curiously wrought wooden spoon was sadly eaten by worms. There were several gunflints and some small parcels, the contents of which had entirely decayed.

Reverdy Johnson's youngest son, Edward C. Johnson, will accompany him to England as private secretary.

THE SABBATH—A REST DAY FOR ALL.

The great mass of our citizens cordially acquiesce in keeping the law which, with just impartiality, forbids the selling of anything on Sunday except ice, milk or medicine, and thus protects the rights of employees in the enjoyment of its rest, and conscientious citizens from loss of trade which the unscrupulous would gain. But a few, apparently regardless of human or Divine law, still or boldly open their confectionery or tobacco and cigar shops on Sunday in order to catch trade, of which the law-abiding citizens have no share.

Now, if for private, selfish ends, some are allowed to trade in defiance of public law and public interests, why may not others, until the evil becomes general, so that all shopkeepers will be confined on Sundays as well as on other days, and yet the aggregate trade of the week be no larger?

The simple question involved is: Shall we have a weekly rest-day for all or for none? A peaceful Sabbath or one of riot and revelry? By which shall the rising generation have their habits shaped? Surely every good citizen is concerned in maintaining the law, and should withhold patronage from those who are ready to sacrifice public good to their fancied self-interest. Especially is every one professing to fear God or regard His commandments called upon to exert his influence and example against the alarming efforts of some to publicly denigrate the Sabbath. The trivial indulgences one may occasionally have to forego are so far outweighed by the advantages of the strict execution of the law, that its violation cannot and will not be tolerated. "A word to the wise is sufficient." The illustrious Washington said "that man will in vain claim the tribute of patriotism who labors to subvert those great pillars of human happiness, those earnest props of the duties of men and citizens—religion and morality." *Bul. Sun.*

A WIFE POISONED BY HER HUSBAND SO AS TO GET HER LIFE INSURANCE MONEY.—Charles Tucker, alias Mason, was lately tried at Niagara, New York, and sentenced to be hung in August next for poisoning his wife. About a year ago he procured a policy in the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, the policy being for \$5,000, covering the lives of himself and wife, the survivor to have the money in case of the death of either party. Mrs. Mason was then in good health. Soon after the policy was obtained they removed to Lockport, and she died there in September, after a short and violent illness. Mason's conduct when he went to collect the insurance money excited suspicion, and the body of his wife was disinterred and found to contain poison. Hence his trial and conviction.

BEAUTY OF OLD PEOPLE.—Men and women make their own beauty or their own ugliness. Lord Lytton speaks of a man "who was uglier than he had any use to be;" and if he could but read it, every human being carries his life in his face, and is good looking or the reverse, as that life has been good or evil. On our features the fine chisels of thought and emotion are eternally at work. Beauty is not the monopoly of blooming young men and of pink and white maids. There is a slow growing beauty which only comes to perfection in old age. Grace belongs to no period of life, and improves the longer it exists. *Ex.*

DYING SWEET POTATOES.—Experiments have been made in drying sweet potatoes, in this country, and it has been pronounced successful. Francis H. Smith, of Baltimore, says that he has dried them successfully. He has a simple peeler and slicer, which prepares them rapidly. They are then put into a sort of tunnel, and dried as fruit is dried. They lose two thirds of their weight. They become white, and, in drying, hard. They have only to be steamed, and they are restored to their original freshness. If this is practicable, and the dried potato becomes marketable, North Carolina will be on hand with a few.

The following good start is announced by the Winston "Sentinel": Reuben Goulding, Esq., of Stokes county, has sold his Forge, situated on Dan River, Danbury, with about 12,000 acres of land attached, to a company of German capitalists, who intend bringing a colony of Germans to that county. It is the intention of the company, we understand, to go largely into the manufacturing business.

An outbreak occurred among the prisoners at the New Hanover Work-house, on Wednesday. They assaulted one of the guards, who succeeded in drawing his pistol, and firing three shots, whereby he killed one man and wounded another. Only one prisoner is known to have escaped.

INTERESTING DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY.—Judge Giles, of the United States District Court for Baltimore, has refused to grant an injunction restraining the State courts from selling a bankrupt's property for debt. The execution had issued before the bankrupt's petition was filed.

CONDITION OF SENATOR GRIMES.—Advice received at Washington from Senator Grimes, of Iowa, say that his recovery is now impossible. His memory is rapidly failing, and his mind is becoming so weak that he complains of not being able to think.

"1000 BALANCES" DUE AT OUR CABIN.

We have one thousand small Balances due us. Think of it. If you are one who owe us \$10, \$20, \$30, \$40, \$50, \$100, \$200, \$400, \$800, or 1000 Dollars, please multiply by 1000 and see if we do not want money. How are we to get money to pay what we owe, unless you think, we want it, expect it, and live in hope of your getting it and paying it, and that promptly.

BROWN & CO.

June 23. 41—

"SMALL BALANCE DUE."

How can we sell you, if you do not pay the small balance due us?

BROWN & CO.

"YOU WANT HELP."

The way for you to get help is to help us.

BROWN & CO.

"SHERIFF OR COLLECTOR."

If you find your small balance in the hands of the collector, it is because we must have a settlement.

BROWN & CO.

WHAT IS WANTED.

It is the small balance you owe us that is wanted.

We have one thousand small balances.

BROWN & CO.

ATTENTION ALL—THE FACT.

Your attention is called to the fact that we must have money. We expect you who owe us to make payment.

BROWN & CO.

WANTED MONEY.

If you owe us, remember we owe others and want money to pay our debts.

BROWN & CO.

PLEASE CALL.

If you owe us, pay part; if you please call and pay up.

BROWN & CO.

A FACT.

We will render statements to our friends who owe us, and expect them to pay. It is a fact that we must have money.

BROWN & CO.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD Work Horse and Mule for sale. Inquire of

H. RICHARDS.

June 10. 41—

THE CAROLINA FARMER.

BELIEVING that the interests of the Farmers and Planters of this section demand the publication of a periodical devoted to the advancement of Agriculture in the two Carolinas, we have determined to establish such a periodical under the title of THE CAROLINA FARMER, and will issue the first number as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to pay a reasonable share of the expense of publication.

The Farmer will be issued monthly at \$2 per annum, in advance; will contain not less than thirty-two large double-column pages of reading matter, bound in handsome covers; and in typographical execution will not be surpassed by any Agricultural Monthly in the country.

Being determined to do whatever energy will accomplish in making the Farmer worthy the support of the intelligent Planters and Farmers of North Carolina and South Carolina; and desiring to introduce it into every county in those States, we wish to employ active Agents at every Post-office, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered.

Our exchanges in the two Carolinas will confer a favor, which we will be glad to reciprocate, by giving this announcement a few insertions in their advertising columns, with such editorial comment as they think the probable value of such a periodical as we propose publishing may justify.

Address all communications to

WM. H. BERNARD.

July 1.—45. Wilmington, N. C.

AGENTS—WANTED.

\$175 PER MONTH to sell the NATIONAL

AL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine is equal to the standard machines in every respect, and is sold at the low price of \$20. Address NATIONAL SEWING MACHINE CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

July 1. 45—3m

FAIR NOTICE.

I SHALL proceed to collect, according to law, every cent due me on the 1st day of July next, without fail. Call and see if you owe me anything before that time.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

June 20. 44—

NOTICE.

THIS is to notify all that are concerned, that I have set my son JOHN Q. HORN free to act for himself, as though he had arrived at full age; and I shall not be responsible for any of his acts.

HARDY HORN.

June 19. 43—3pd

GREAT DISTRIBUTION

BY THE METROPOLITAN GIFT CO.

Cash Gifts to the Amount of \$250,000.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

1 Cash Gift, Each \$10,000

10 " " " 5,000

20 " " " 1,000

40 " " " 500

200 " " " 100

300 " " " 50

450 " " " 25

600 " " " 10

30 Elegant Rosewood Pianos Each \$300 to \$500

35 " " Melodeons " 75 to 150

150 Sewing Machines " 60 to 175

250 Musical Boxes " 25 to 200

300 Fine Gold Watches " 75 to 300

750 Fine Silver Watches " 30 to 50

Fine Oil Paintings, Framed Engravings, Silver Ware, Photographic Albums, and a large assortment of Fine Gold Jewelry, in all valued at \$1,000,000.

A Chance to draw any of the above Prizes by purchasing a Sealed Ticket for 25 cents. Tickets describing each Prize are sealed in Envelopes and thoroughly mixed. On receipt of 25 cents a Sealed Ticket will be drawn without choice and delivered at our office, or sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of One Dollar. Prizes will be immediately sent to any address, as requested, by express or return mail.

You will know what your Prize is before you pay for it. Any Prize may be exchanged for another of the same value. No Blanks.

Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

References.—We select the few following names from the many who have lately drawn Valuable Prizes and kindly permitted us to publish them:

S. T. Wilkins, Buffalo, N. Y. \$1,000; Miss Annie Monroe, Chicago, Ill. \$1,000 valued at \$650; Robert Jackson, Dubuque, Iowa, Gold Watch \$250; Philip McCarthy, Louisville, Ky., Diamond Cluster Ring, \$600; R. A. Patterson, New Bedford, Mass. Silver Tea Set \$175; Miss Emma Walworth, Milwaukee, Wis. Piano \$500; Rev. T. W. Pitt, Cleveland, Ohio, Melodeon \$125.

We publish no names without permission.

Opinions of the Press.—"They are doing the largest business; the firm is reliable, and deserve their success."—*Weekly Tribune*, Feb. 8, 1863.

"We have examined their system, and know them to be a fair dealing firm."—*N. Y. Herald*, Feb. 28, 1863.

"Last week a friend of ours drew a \$500 prize, which was promptly received."—*Daily News*, March 3, 1863.

Send for circular giving many more references and favorable notices from the press. Liberal inducements to Agents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of Sealed Envelopes contains one Cash Gift. Six tickets for \$1; 13 for \$2; 35 for \$5; 110 for \$15. All letters should be addressed to

HARPER, WILSON & CO.

173 Broadway, N. Y.

June 24. 44—2m

LADIES' SHOES.

MANUFACTURED BY

T. MILES & SONS,

Congress Gaiters and French Morocco Bootes, And many other new Goods, Cheap for Cash or Barter, at

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

June 10. 42—

JUST RECEIVED!

250 REAMS Wrapping Paper of best quality, which will be sold at Manufacturer's Price.

E. H. POGUE.

PIANO TUNING.

AN experienced and careful Piano Tuner will receive orders by mail, from the Country as well as from Town, and stop about the middle of July at such places from which orders have been received. Send orders immediately. Terms reasonable.

Address **PIANO AGENT.**

Box 95, Charlotte, N. C.

May 27. 40—

FRESH AND NEW GOODS.

WE are now receiving a full Stock of Drugs and Medicines.

Letter, Note, and Legal Envelopes, and Cap Paper, Steel Pens, Faber Lead Pencils, Pen Holders, Toilet Soap, Colognes, Pomades, Hair Oils, Hdkf. Extracts, Lubin's Genuine Extracts, Fish Hooks, a large lot Tooth of Brushes, a splendid assortment of Pocket Knives, Razors, Razor Straps, Pipes, &c. &c. Call at the

DRUG STORE.

March 11 1868. 30—

HERRINGS! HERRINGS!!

6,000 N. C. CUT HERRINGS.

75 lbs. EGERTON'S SCOTCH SNUFF, in bladders, warranted equal to any manufactured in the world. For sale by

HEGEPETH & PLEASANTS.

June 24. 40—

NOTICE—TAXES.

THE State and County Taxes for 1868 will be due on the 1st of July next, and fair notice is now given to everyone who may be owing taxes to meet me and pay same at the following times and places, viz:

At Miles's, Monday the 6th of July.

Cedar Grove, on Tuesday the 7th.

Toler's, Wednesday the 8th.

Caldwell's, Thursday the 9th.

Hillsborough, on Friday and Saturday, the 10th and 11th.

Red Mountain, on Monday the 13th.

Maggum Store, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 14th and 15th.

Orange Factory, on Thursday the 16th.

McCowan Mill, on Friday the 17th.

John A. Ole's, on Saturday the 18th.

Durham's, on Monday and Tuesday, the 20th and 21st.

Asa B. Guter's, on Wednesday the 22d.

Chapel Hill, on Thursday and Friday, the 23d and 24th.

Thomas King's, on Saturday the 25th.

White Cross, on Tuesday the 28th.

Cale's Store, on Wednesday the 29th.

Hillsborough for town tax, on Thursday, 30th.

I respectfully ask and expect prompt compliance with the above notices. Although an unpleasant duty, yet as a public officer I have public duties to perform, and my oath of office, as well as my obligations to my sureties, compel me promptly to collect the taxes, and it is earnestly hoped that no one will compel me to resort to the extreme penalty of the law for their collection.

JOHN TURNER, Sheriff.

June 17. 43—

WOOL CARDING MACHINES.

AT Guess's Mills, six miles north of Durham's, are now ready for work, and the same experienced Carder, Wm. C. Claytor, that worked them last season will work them this season, and those having wool to card will do well to prepare it early, and prepare it well, and they may expect good work. The wool must be freed of all trash and burs, and well greased with one pound of grease to ten pounds of wool.

The following prices will be charged for carding wool: ten cents per pound for unmixed, and fifteen, for mixed, or one fifth part of the Wool.

We would take this method of returning our thanks to our friends for the very liberal patronage we received from them last season, and hope, by strict attention and good work, to merit a continuance of the same this season.

W. W. GUESS, Agent.

June 17. 43—

MOLASSES! MOLASSES!!

NOW LANDING EX-SCHOONER "ALASKA," DIRECT FROM CORDENAS.

220 HOGSHEADS } Sweet Cuba Molasses, 30 Tierces.

40 Barrels } In prime New Package.

Selected Specially for Summer Trade.

Orders will be promptly filled at lowest current market prices.

O. G. PARSLEY & Co.,

Wilmington, N. C.

June 17. 43—2w

SALT! SALT!!

2,000 SACKS Genuine Liverpool

2,000 Sacks American.

Large, full Sacks, in prime order, momentarily expected, and for sale at lowest current prices.

Orders for lots of 100 Sacks or over, received before discharge of vessels, will be filled at extremely low price.

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.

Wilmington, N. C.

June 17. 43—1m

HUGHES'S SCHOOL.

THE next session of my school will commence on the second Monday in July next.

Tuition, per session of twenty-weeks, \$25.00

Board, including all expenses except lights, 75.00

SAMUEL W. HUGHES.

June 17. 43—3wpd

FRESH MEAT.

CASH paid for good Beef and Mutton, at the Military Academy, near Hillsborough.

R. E. COLSTON, Supt.

June 10. 41—

ROSADALIS

Purifies the Blood.

For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

WOOL CARDING.

At Dickson's old Mill, six miles Southeast of Hillsborough.

THE undersigned desires to inform the public, that his Machines are now in good order, with new and superior Cards, and he has no fears but that he will be able to give general satisfaction, and will insure good work where the wool is properly prepared.

Prices for carding white wool 10 cents per pound, for mixing 15 cents. When told the fifth part of the wool will be taken.

H. E. CLAYTOR

June 10. 41—

NEW GOODS.

I AM now opening a General Assortment of Goods, at prices to suit these hard times, for cash and barter.

JAMES WEBB, JR.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
May Term, 1868.

H. G. Herndon and wife Dameri heirs at law of
Haimon Herndon, deceased.

Petition for Partition.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Chesley P. Herndon, one of the heirs at law, resides beyond the limits of the State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Hillsborough Record for six successive weeks, notifying the said Chesley P. Herndon of the filing of this petition, and that he appear before the Justices at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer, demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, George Laws, Clerk said Court, at office in Hillsborough, the fourth Monday of May, 1868.

GEORGE LAWS, C. C. C.

June 24.

WANTED.

I WANT to buy
RAGS, OLD COPPER AND BRASS,
either for Cash or Trade. I want in exchange for
Goods.

Beeswax, Flaxseed;

Old Castings, Lead,

Zinc, Flour,

Bacon, Corn,

and all kinds of country produce.

E. H. POGUE.

Feb. 12.

FURNITURE WARE ROOMS.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he is still doing business on Wake street, between King and Tryon, and keeps on hand and makes to order, any description of Furniture.

Upholstering done with neatness. Gilt Mouldings for picture frames. Walnut and common wood Coffins on hand, and furnished at short notice.



Also Fish's Metallic Burial Cases of all sizes on hand. A Hearse for Funeral occasions. Burials in Town and country strictly attended to.

CHARLES S. COOLEY.

Hillsborough, April 14th, 1868.

PIANOS. PIANOS. PIANOS.

CHARLES M. STIEFF,

Manufacturer of

First Premium Grand and Square Pianos,

Factories 84 and 86 Camden street, and

45 and 47 Perry street,

Office and Warerooms, No. 7, N. Liberty street, above

Baltimore street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

ALL of our Pianos are of the Grand scale, with A-graffle treble and Ivory fronts, and have all the latest improvements, and fully warranted for five years.

Second hand Pianos and Parlor Organs always on hand, from \$50 to \$300.

I respectfully refer to the following persons, who have our Pianos in use:

Gen. Robert E. Lee, Lexington, Va.; Gen. Robert Ransom, Wilmington, N. C.; Rev. C. B. Riddick, Kirtland's Springs, N. C.; Willie J. Palmer, Deaf and Dumb Institute, Branson, France & Co., and P. F. Pascoe, of Raleigh, and Capt. Henry Richards, of Hillsborough, N. C.

For terms and further particulars apply to

Prof. CHARLES O. PAPE,

Agent for Hillsborough.

November 27.

FOR SALE.

50 DOZEN cans Fresh Peaches, 3 lb. Cans (quarts,) at \$4.00 per dozen,

15 DOZEN Cans Fresh Peaches, 6 lb. Cans (2 quarts,) at \$8.00 per dozen.

Also Cherries, and Blackberries. By

E. H. POGUE.

Feb. 12.

WAFFLE Irons for Stoves, all sizes, cheap at

E. H. POGUE'S.

March 18.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

February 1st, 1868.

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH OR BARTER.

JAVA Coffee, Laguayra Coffee, Rio Coffee, Syrup,

Cider Vinegar, Bacon, Lard, and Salted Beef.

KEROSENE and Aurora Oil, Lamps, Chimneys

and Wicks.

HOPSE Collars, Trace Chains, Axes, Hoes,

Drawing Knives, Steel Hoes, Steel Forks,

Spades, Long and Short Handle Shovels, Sole and

Upper Leather, Roe Herring.

All kinds of produce taken for goods the year round.

WANTED.

I particularly want now. Skilled Oats, Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, Sweet and Irish Potatoes, Cabbage, Butter Eggs, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Beef, Mutton, and anything else to eat.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

February 12.

COOKING STOVES!!

FRESH Arrival of Western Empire and Buck's Patent Cooking Stoves!! They are in every respect first class Stoves, and are warranted to give satisfaction. For Sale LOW for Cash or good Produce.

E. H. POGUE.

Hillsborough,

PAINT, Varnish, White-wash and

Brushes, at the

DRUG STORE.

WILLIAM WHILLARD, Special Par.

RICHARD N. TAYLOR, General Partner.

RICHARD N. TAYLOR,
WHOLESALE GROCERY

AND

Commission Merchant,

Corner Craven & South Front Streets,

NEWBERN, N. C.

Refers to J. M. Conway, 15 Park Place, New York,

Wygant & Host, 55 Dey Street,

James S. Woodward's Sons, 28 North Front

Street, Philadelphia;

W. B. Galie & George W. Simpson, Nat

Bank, Raleigh, N. C.

R. M. Gates & Co., Charlotte, N. C.

December 4.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED,

AND FRESH CHEAP GOODS COM-

ING IN EVERY WEEK.

FOR THE LADIES.

CALICOES, Plais, American and French De Lanes, Superior Black and Colored Alpaca Empress Cloths, Lustres, Oriental, Armures, Cloaks, Shawls, Flannels, White and Checked Muslins, White and Colored Tulle, Ribbons, Kid and other Gloves and Gauntlets, Collars and Cuffs, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Jet Ornaments and Jet Trimmings, Shoes, Gaiters, Hats, Bonnets, &c. &c. &c.

FORGENTS.

Coats, Pants, Vests, Hats, Shirts, Bodices, Corsets, Cassimere, Satinets, Kentucky James, Drills, Boots, Shoes, Cravats, Gloves, Gauntlets, &c. &c. &c.

FOR COACH MAKERS.

Linseed Oil, Varnish, White Lead (dry and in oil,) Paints, &c. Enamelled Cloths, Drills, Ducks, Oil Cloths.

FOR SHOE MAKERS.

Leather of all kinds, and everything used in making Boots and Shoes.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

Kerosine and Aurora Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks, Burners, and Oil.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 25.

THE COMMON SENSE SEWING MA-

CHINE.

PRICE \$20.000.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. Agt.

For Orange County.

Sept. 24.

THERMOMETERS.

2 DOZEN, just received, by Express.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 24.

LANDRETH'S

GARDEN SEED,

A FRESH SUPPLY, at the

DRUG STORE.

February 12.

CABBAGE SEED,

AND a variety of other Garden Seed. For sale by

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

February 12.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

10,000 POUNDS, fresh and pure, now in store.

and for sale cheap, for cash only.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

October 9.

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS,

&c.

THE subscribers desire to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened an establishment for the manufacture of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS,

and every thing usually kept in their line of business. They intend to make good work out of good materials, and sell at reasonable rates for money, or country produce delivered when the work is taken from the establishment.

They will be found in the front room of the Hedgpeth Hotel, (remember the place,) ready at all times to attend to repairs, or anything else needed in their line of business.

They earnestly solicit persons to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere, as they are confident they will be able to please, both in quality and price.

A. HEDGPETH.

January 29.

W. A. Gattis, & Co.

Dealers in Confectioneries, Family Groceries, &c. &c.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE undersigned are still at the old

CONFECTIONERY STAND,

where they will be pleased to serve their customers and the public generally. Will endeavor to keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

Confectionaries, Candies,

Nuts, Raisins,

Figs, Lobsters, Sardines,

Salmon, Pickles, &c. &c.

Pepper and Spice.

Ginger, Powder and Shot,

Sauces, Tobacco, Herrings, &c. &c.

ALSO.

We invite all to call and see us—the prices shall be right. We will take all kinds of country produce in exchange for goods.

W. A. GATTIS & Co.

August 14.

HILLSBOROUGH CHEAP CASH AND BARTER STORE.

New Goods,

NOW READY

Cheaper than Jew or Gentle,

AT

Wholesale and Retail.

Country Merchants, will be supplied at

fair rates.

JAMES WEBB, Jun.

Oct. 3.

A BEAUTIFUL White Kerosene Oil Lamp and

five gallon Tin Cans, at the

DRUG STORE.

WALKING Canes, at the

DRUG STORE.

IF YOU want a good smoke, go to the

DRUG STORE.

A FULL Line of Paints and Dye Stuffs, at the

DRUG STORE.

WHEATON'S and other Fish Oilment, at the

DRUG STORE.

FISH Hooks and Lines, Marbles &c. at the

DRUG STORE.

A FINE Assortment of Pipes and Stems, some

very fine, at the

DRUG STORE.

YOU will find a pretty lot of Jewelry, at the

DRUG STORE.

SEWING Machine Oil, a superior article, at the

DRUG STORE.

April 11.

A FINE and full Assortment of Pa

Scissors, at the

DRUG STORE.

POMATUMS, Hair Oils, Colognes, and Extracts

for the Handkerchief, at the

DRUG STORE.

RAZORS, Razor Strops and Shaving Brushes, at the

DRUG STORE.

HAIR Brushes, Pocket, Round, Fine and Dress

ing Combs, at the

DRUG STORE.

PROSENE Lamps, Shades, Wicks, Burners and

Chimneys, at the

DRUG STORE.

CAP, Letter, Bill, Note and Legal Paper—Note

and Letter Envelopes, at the

DRUG STORE.

POCKET Books and Port Monie, Pocket Memo

randum Books, at the

DRUG STORE.

A GREAT variety of Tooth and Nail Brushes, and

Toilet Soap, Honey Soap and shaving, at the

DRUG STORE.

TO PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.

WE have just received a full and complete stock

of Drugs and Medicines, which will be sold low

for cash. Call and see the prices, at the

DRUG STORE,

Cain's Corner.

April 11th.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

I AM now receiving my first instalment of

FALL GOODS,

which I will sell cheap for Cash or Barter.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 8.

TEA.

GREEN TEA, fresh supply, better than usual.

J. WEBB, Jr.

YOUR CREDIT IS GONE.

I HAVE sold some friends goods to be paid for in 30 and 60 days, and unless you pay me at once, my credit is gone, and yours is not good enough to buy more.

Most of my goods are bought at 30 days time, and the old foggy time of 6 and 12 months will ruin you and myself, so please haste up to my relief.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 18.

NEW FALL GOODS.

SEPTEMBER, 1867.

I NOW have the best Stock of Goods I ever had and prices are lower than they have been since the war, which I offer, for

CASH.

DRIED FRUIT,

RAGS,

FILOUR,

or any thing else you wish to trade with.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 18.

LOOK OUT.

VIRGINIA BELL SUFF and Carolina Bell Snuff

For sale by

W. A. GATTIS & CO.

BARRELS! BARRELS!!

300 FLOUR Barrels, wanted.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Oct. 7.

GUANO,

THE PURE PERUVIAN,

WILL be on hand the latter part of this week.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Oct. 2.

STONEWARE! STONEWARE!!

At

W. A. GATTIS & Co.

Oct. 2.

TWO BARRELS-TAR for sale in quantities to